

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. XIX.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Steamboat Departures.
Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A.M. for Louisville.
Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.
On and after May 1st, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

For Louisville..... 7:45 A.M. 3:15 P.M.
Arrive at Louisville..... 11:00 A.M. 6:30 P.M.
Leave Louisville..... 2:50 P.M. 6:00 A.M.
Arrive at Frankfort..... 7:00 P.M. 2:25 A.M.

Stage Departures.

LEAVES
Henderson and Danville (Daily)..... 2:30 A.M.
Nashville (Daily)..... 10:00 A.M.
Barberton (Tri-Weekly)..... 10:00 A.M.
Office at Capital Hotel.

Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail closes..... 6:30 A.M.
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and East..... 6:30 A.M.
Second Louisville and Western mail closes..... 2:45 P.M.
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and East..... 6:45 P.M.
Danville mail closes at..... 9:00 A.M.
Midway, Versailles, and Georgetown mail closes..... 2:25 A.M.
Brown and Clay Villages mail closes at 17:00 A.M.
Parks of Elkhorn, Great Crostings, and White Sulphur mail closes at..... 9:00 A.M.
U.P. Office open from 7 o'clock A.M. to 6:00 P.M.
JAMES G. HATCHITT, T. P. M.

BACKBONE.

When you see a fellow mortal
Without fixed and fearless views,
Hanging on the skirts of others,
Walking in their cast-off shoes,
Bowling without wealth or favor,
With abject, uncovered head,
Ready to retreat or waver,
Willing to be droned or led;
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show your spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the things which his must lack.

A stronger word
Was never heard
In sense and tone,
Than this, backbone.

When you see a theologian
Hugging close some ugly creed,
Fearing to reject or question,
Dogmas which his priest may read,

Holding back all noble feeling,
Choking down each many view,
Caring more for forms and symbols;

Than to know the Good and True;
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show your spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the things which his must lack.

A stronger word
Was never heard
In sense and tone,
Than this, backbone.

When you see a politician,
Crawling through contracted holes,
Begging for some fat position,
In the ring or at the polls,

With no stirring manhood in him—
Nothing stable, broad or sound,
Destitute of pluck or ballast,
Double-sided all around;

Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show your spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the things which his must lack.

A stronger word
Was never heard
In sense and tone,
Than this, backbone.

A modest song and plainly told—
The text is worth a mine of gold;
For many men most sadly lack
A noble stiffness in the back.

THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK.

It was into one of the bombproofs of the Fortress of St. Marguerite that, on the 30th day of April, 1668, a man was introduced by Monsieur de St. Mars. He had conducted him from Pignerol, in Piedmont, then a province of France, where he had been incarcerated since 1662. This prisoner wore upon his face, night and day, a mask of black velvet fastened upon bands of copper, and so constructed as to permit of the free use of the mouth. The furniture of his prison was of the most sumptuous description. The vessels of his toilet and of his table were of silver, and Saint Mars, who served him with his food, never presumed to sit in his presence. The order was to kill him the moment he uncovered his face. The fame of this prisoner has gone through all the countries of the world, as

THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK.

One day the prisoner wrote upon a silver plate, with the point of his knife, and threw it out of his window towards a fisherman's boat that lay just under the wall of his prison. The fisherman picked it up and carried it to the Governor of the Fortress, St. Mars. He took it, greatly astonished, and asked the fisherman if he had read what was written upon it; and upon his replying that he did not know how to read, he had him held in custody until he had the most positive proof of the fact, and that the plate had been seen by one; he then dismissed him, saying: "You are a fortunate fellow in not knowing how to read." Immediately after this occurrence, the Governor had fastened into the walls (about twelve feet thick), outside of the one window of his prison, a triple net-work of strong iron bars. They are still to be seen there, half consumed by rust.

No demand of the prisoner, possible to supply, was refused him. He had the greatest fondness, amounting to a kind of mania, for the finest linen and laces. The fact is well known that, at the request of Madam de Saint Mars, Madam le Bret, her intimate friend, busied herself at Paris in choosing the finest linens and most beautiful laces, which were sent to him in prison.

One day a frater saw something white floating on the water, under the window of his prison. He crept around the foot of the wall, and drew it up, and carried it to St. Mars. It was very tightly folded up. St. Mars unfolded it, and found it to be a fine linen shirt, upon which the prisoner had written from end to end. With an air of great concern he asked the frater if he had the curiosity to read what was written upon the shirt. The latter protested many times that he had read nothing. Nevertheless, two days later he was found dead in his bed.

At another time he demanded that they should bring in a woman to live with him in his prison. A woman of Mongins was found willing, for the price offered, which was a fortune for her poor children. But when she was about entering the door of the prison, she was told she was never to come out, or see her children, or to have any relation with any human being. She refused to shut up with a prisoner whose acquaintance cost so dear.

At one time the arrogant minister of Louis XIV, the infamous Duke du Louvois, came to see the prisoner, and it was observed that he stood up in his presence, and spoke to him with great respect and humility.

In September 1698, the prisoner was trans-

ferred, still under the conduct of St. Mars, to the Bastile, in Paris, where, as one may still

read in the journal of Monsieur du Jones, the King's Lieutenant of the Bastile, "he died suddenly, on the 19th of November, 1703, at 4 o'clock p.m." "Surprised by death," says the Lieutenant, "he was not able to receive the sacraments, but our almoner exhorted him to do so before he died." In the night after his decease, they buried him in the cemetery of the parish of St. Paul's, under the name of Marchant, age about 49 years. On the morning of his interment, a person bribed the gravedigger to uncover the body, thinking to get a view of the unmasked face, as the faces of the dead are usually well made, with a slight brown skin, and a most engaging voice. He never complained of his condition.

The old surgeon of the Bastile," says Voltaire, "told me that he had often seen the tongue of this unknown, but never his face; he was a person admirably well made, with a slightly brown skin, and a most engaging voice. He never complained of his condition."

When the people of Paris took the Bastile, in July, 1789, upon examining its register it was found that the last, corresponding to the year 1693, the year of his entrance there, had been cut out. And who was "The Man in the Iron Mask"? Many voices have been filled with conjectures, in which the names of men of many countries and various conditions, and some women, too, have figured—the Duke of Beaufort, for instance, surnamed

KING OF THE HALLES,

who was the natural son of Cesar de Vendome, the natural son of Henry IV, by Gabriel d'Estrees. But at the defense of Candie, in 1663, the Turks took this King of the Halles, cut off his head, and sent it to Constantinople. The Duke of Monmouth was another. But well-authenticated state records prove that the blessed King James had him publicly executed in the city of London, in 1685.

Matioli, secretary of the Duke of Mantua, was another. And an old physician of Cannes, who was called to visit him professionally in his prison at St. Marguerite, declared that "The Man in the Iron Mask was a woman; that he knew it by the feeling of his pulse."

Whoever he was, it is quite evident that the old fox, Cardinal Richelieu, and the powers he served himself with, did not wish to have his face seen. Nor did he, in his expedient to conceal it, once and forever in the grave; it served him better to keep it a secret for a man of his position.

In an addition of the editor to the work of Voltaire, published in 1771, and, consequently, while he, Voltaire, was still living, and while "addition" the learned bibliographer Beuchot, ascribes to Voltaire himself, it is written: "The Man in the Iron Mask was, without doubt,"

THE SON OF ANNE OF AUSTRIA,

and consequently the brother of Louis XIV, but not the son of Louis XIII, his husband."

Whoever would know the whole argument may consult the said "addition" of the editor in the published works of Voltaire, or by a shorter cut may read in a letter of Benjamin Franklin, written while he was ambassador at the Court of Versailles, to John Jay, as follows:

"Yesterday I had a conversation with the Duke de Richelieu. He seems favorably disposed towards our cause. I harangued him very much in speaking of the administration of his glorious relative, the Cardinal de Richelieu. I took advantage of this occasion to ask him if he was ignorant as to whom the Man in the Iron Mask was, since it was quite evident that he must have been born during the administration of the Cardinal. My interlocutor at first took an air of great mystery, then, telling me that the matter in question was a secret of State, he revealed to me what follows, and which, without fear, I confide to you. The Iron Mask was a child of Anne of Austria, and probably the Duke of Buckingham was his father. The Queen, having no one in whom she dared confide, threw herself into the arms of her enemy, the Cardinal, who arranged everything so as to hide the affair from the king. It was this event which determined Richelieu to bring the king and the queen together—the latter, up to this time, having been considered barren; thence the birth of Louis XIV, and of Monsieur. The illegitimate child, at first confined to Madame Motteville, was, after the death of Richelieu, taken away from her by Mazarin, who, from the age of sixteen years until his death, kept him shut up in prison. The resemblance of the captive to Louis XIV, was astonishing; and thence the mask they made him wear. They wished to avoid political complications as well as to hide the weakness of Anne of Austria."

This story runs that Louis XIV, only knew of the existence of this elder brother from Cardinal Mazarin at the hour of his death, and then when near his own end, he confided the secret to the Regent of Orleans, from whose daughter, Mlle de Valois, afterwards Duchess of Modena, the Duke de Richelieu obtained it a few days before his death. It was this event which determined Richelieu to bring the king and the queen together—the latter, up to this time, having been considered barren; thence the birth of Louis XIV, and of Monsieur. The illegitimate child, at first confined to Madame Motteville, was, after the death of Richelieu, taken away from her by Mazarin, who, from the age of sixteen years until his death, kept him shut up in prison. The resemblance of the captive to Louis XIV, was astonishing; and thence the mask they made him wear. They wished to avoid political complications as well as to hide the weakness of Anne of Austria."

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MRS. JANE BUTLER,

OF THIS CITY, HAS SECURED THE AGENCY FOR HINZEN & ROZEN'S celebrated Piano, which took the premium at the Louisville Fair. Mrs. Butler is prepared to furnish these Pianos, together with all other articles, and to have the same from any other source would have to pay for the Piano only. This instrument is highly recommended by all Professors of Music.

She refers to the following persons, citizens of Frankfort: Captain Sanders, Messrs. H. M. Hart, Dr. J. W. Hart, Mr. H. L. Baldwin, Mr. Graham, J. W. Bartlett, Mrs. Franklin, Frankfort Public School, and Otto Von Bories.

april-11.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Hardware House.

WM. DAVIS,

MAJOR HALL BUILDING,

FRANKFORT, KY.

REOPENED.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

PUBLISHED BY

G. I. M. MAJOR.

TERMS.

The Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, invariably in advance. Money may be sent by mail at our risk. The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday at two dollars per annum in advance. All Liberal terms to Clubs.

ADVERTISING.

Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly: One square, first insertion 1.00 One square, 10 lines occupant or less, 1 insertion 25 Rates of advertising in Weekly: One square, 10 lines occupant or less, 1 insertion \$1.00 For each subsequent insertion 50

Two double column advertisements, or ad. inserted to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent additional.

Local notice 20 cents a line each insertion; Liberal terms can be made for large advertisements to be inserted more than once.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 5, 1871.

SOMETHING NOT POLITICAL.

We have read with much interest an address delivered last week before the Central Agricultural Association of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, by Gen. John S. Marmaduke, of Missouri, who raised a farmer boy, a graduate of West Point, and a distinguished Confederate officer, has since the war turned his sword into a ploughshare.

It is straightforward, practical address, full of good hard common sense, and with just enough grace of composition in it to show that the author is a scholar as well as a farmer. We have been, perhaps, more interested in it than a casual reader would, from the fact that we have known him well for twenty years, and bear in our memory no picture more vividly, than when he joined us as a college-mate, a flaxen-haired Missouri boy, a year or two younger than ourself, full of the same energy, ambition, and self reliance which have been his marked characteristics in mature years.

We would be glad to publish the whole address, but must content ourselves with giving the following brief extracts. The first is a tribute to the farmer, and the second some practical advice on the subject of immigration needed by the South:

"Never before in the history of the United States was there an administration so utterly shameless as that of Gen. Grant. Never before were the public conscience and the public sense of decency so ignominiously insulted. Never before had we a President so indifferent to right and wrong that he could appoint a convicted bribe-taker to high office under his administration, and not only keep him in power after his true character had been revealed, but promote him to other places of distinction where he could gain still greater riches by similar acts of venality and fraud."

The Courier-Journal's suggestion to stop the crimination and recrimination indulged in by the Democratic press, and its invocation to that millennium of political fraternity, when the Bourbons and New Departurists shall lie down together in peace, or change the enemies' ranks instead of each other, strikes us so forcibly, that, reserving to ourselves all of our rights, privileges and immunities to take up the amendments as soon as we think our readers want to hear something more about them from us, we drop the subject for the present, and shall try and let it stay dropped, at least until after the Ohio election.

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENTS FROM RADICAL SOURCES.

PACKING THE SUPREME COURT.

"The reversion of the decision of the Supreme Court concerning the legal tender act gives me serious thoughts as to what is to become of the authority of our courts, if the practice obtains of packing the highest tribunal of justice." —From Hon. Carl Schurz's Chicago speech.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS RELATIONS.

In our judgment this drove of relatives of the President and the family fattenning, in public places, is an evil spectacle. The general sentiment is, that it is at least in shameful taste. Republican orators and editors, as a rule, make excuses for the President about this business, but they do it with hesitancy and shamefacedness. They usually claim that it is a mere weakness of a man who has done so much for his country that he is entitled to a few frailties. The example of the Chief Magistrate is, however, doing mischief. Our public places are full of families. Drunken sons and stupid brothers-in-law and worthless cousins abound in the Federal offices throughout the land, and greatly demoralize the public service." —Cincinnati Commercial.

"President Grant has placed his cousins and brothers-in-law by the dozen at the public crib, and the whole chorus of flatterers exclaim: 'A trifl! who will find fault with him for that?' He who feels the indecency of such acts, and expresses his feelings, is simply denounced as a traitor, whose heart must be full of black designs. O, ho! these are no trifles! The cousins and brothers-in-law of the President may be officers no worse than others, but when he puts them to the public crib, the Chief of State teaches his subordinates by his example, which is everywhere visible, that in his opinion a public office may be used for the selfish end to make out of what can be made, and who will wonder when those subordinates also make out of their offices all that can be made?" —From Hon. Carl Schurz's Chicago speech.

THE SHAMELESS ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

"Never before in the history of the United States was there an administration so utterly shameless as that of Gen. Grant. Never before were the public conscience and the public sense of decency so ignominiously insulted. Never before had we a President so indifferent to right and wrong that he could appoint a convicted bribe-taker to high office under his administration, and not only keep him in power after his true character had been revealed, but promote him to other places of distinction where he could gain still greater riches by similar acts of venality and fraud."

GRANT AND THE BAYONET LAW.

"I supported General Grant solely to finish up reconstruction by the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. This done, I was done with him. Nearly my whole active life has been devoted to establishing the anti-slavery principles now engrained upon the Constitution. The victory being won, I have no taste for scouring the field to rifle the slain! The slavery controversy is ended, and the Republicans will find that they cannot construct a Presidential platform out of debris of a demolished rebellion, nor elevate the negroes in undue prominence on the points of Federal bayonets." —H. B. Stanton.

"Is it possible we are to be put down by the Government we have sustained? If that be the case, the sooner this Government is torn down and a monarchy built upon its ruins the most, feels the noblest, and acts the best. Should farming, then, be termed an unthinking and ignoble profession? Again, the great leading interest of your State, indeed of all the Southern States—that interest on which every other is founded, and which finds occupation for three-fourths of our people, and support for all—in agriculture, and yet, what is the great theme of the orators who rouse your State and harangue your people? Is it agriculture? Nine times out of ten it is politics, or something of a kindred character; it is the praise or abuse of some political chief or aspirant. How seldom do they allude to those quiet but earnest and useful citizens who are making valleys beautiful with their golden harvests, their meadows filled with fine stock, and their hillsides gilded with the vine. Our trumpet orators will tell us how many days General Grant passes at his gorgeous villa at Long Branch, and speak of the movements of the leading politicians of the country, but rarely will you hear from them of the McCormicks or Collins, the Hardings, Alens, Alexanders, and Bufords, or any of that class of men who have devoted their lives to perfect those great agricultural implements by which one man can with ease perform the labor of five, or hazard their fortunes in importing and improving the domesticated stock of our country. We find recorded the names of those who discovered and made use of gunpowder, but no record is kept of him who taught the first ox to draw."

WE FIND ILLUMINATING THE PAGES OF ANCIENT HISTORY THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO LED THE SERVED HOSTS TO BATTLE AND TO DEATH, BUT 'TIS A RARE THING TO FIND ON THOSE SAME PAGES THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO TAUGHT THOSE OTHER AND WISE LESSONS, THE TILLING OF THE SOIL, OR WHO DEDICATED THEIR LIVES TO THE PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS OF ANY KIND.

"You need more money and more men to buy and work all your idle lands and to build up and operate your manufactures and to increase your commerce. In a word, you want large and substantial immigration; not that class which followed in the path of the victorious Northern army—the scalawags and carpet-baggers who, jackal-like, sneaked in after the battle was won to prey upon the defenseless.

"The outrage at New Orleans whereby United States troops were employed against the delegates favoring that blatant demagogue, Governor Warmouth, deserves the prompt attention of the administration, and the summary punishment of all the Federal officials responsible for the disgraceful transaction."

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

"It is such an infamous case as never before happened on this continent, and such an example should be made by the participants that it should be the last one." —Chicago Post

THE SAN DOMINGO BUSINESS—GRANT VIOLATING THE CONSTITUTION OF OUR COUNTRY.

The following extract are from the Chicago speech of Hon. Carl Schurz:

"The Constitution has been violated in one of its most vital principles, and nothing in any degree to be compared with this act of usurpation has ever happened in the whole history of this republic."

"Only look at it. The power to declare war is by the Constitution delegated to Congress, and not to the President, and this for the simple reason that the peace of the country should not be the foot-ball of a single individual's ambition, and that war, with its sacrifices and misery, should not be entailed upon the people except by the action of the representatives of the people."

"I shall not cease to strive that this precedent may be annulled by the proper authority as long as I have a voice to speak or a pen to write. I cannot, I shall not endorse a violation of the Constitution in its most vital part by supporting, under any circumstances, the candidacy for re-election of the President who perpetrated it. Veneration and calumny may be heaped upon me. I am conscious of a good purpose, and, cannot but be inflexible. And if I stand solitary and alone, I would not cease to sound the signal of danger, deeply convinced I am that future events will justify my warning."

GRANT WILL NOT DIE A POOR MAN.

"Jefferson died poor, and Monroe was indebted to charity for the stone that bore his epitaph. Let the admirers of Grant rest assured that no such calamity awaits his final exit, if it can be averted by the laying of a large supply of lands, tenements, houses, stocks, bonds, plate, horses, carriages, and other valuables, the gifts of grateful office-holders, and to hungry expectants who await his re-election to trust their hands into the treasury."

N.Y. SUN.

THE "HARMONY" IN RADICAL BANKS.

"There seems to be little hope of uniting the party as ever, and the Republican voters will still be misrepresented by the hunters of the organization. The old fight of Conkling against Fenton, of the office-holders against those who hold office, is irreconcilable as ever. No principle is involved; the efforts of both are confined to the struggle for patronage and for revenge, and the whole party suffers

by the narrow aims of a few active and aspiring men who care nothing for political principle." —N. Y. Evening Post.

"There is a row in the Republican party in California. The President's brother-in-law there is unable to settle it. There is another row among the Republicans in Wisconsin. The Federal office-holders there are accused of being disturbers of the peace. The row in Alabama between the Federal office-holders and the rest of the party is in full blast. The situation in Louisiana is certainly not happy. The presence of United States bayonets at a Republican Convention does not look healthy. There is a profound feud in Pennsylvania, and Cameron is helpless as Borie. There is a disturbance in Massachusetts. Missouri and New York have been thrown away. Half a dozen Southern States are thoroughly in the power of the Democracy. And still feeble-minded persons are telling us that the Republican party has no alternative but to run the Grand Army for all the offices now in their possession."

CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Shelby County Court vs. Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company. Hardin, Judge.

This was a proceeding for a *mandamus* to compel the Judge of the Shelby County Court to issue and deliver to the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company the bonds of that county for the sum of \$300,000, in payment of that amount of the subscription to the capital stock of the company, of \$400,000, previously ordered to be made by the County Court, upon certain specified conditions, and in conformity with the apparent will of the people of the county, ascertained by a popular vote. The Circuit Court being of the opinion that said subscription was valid and obligatory, and that the County Court, in refusing to issue the bonds on the application of the company, had transcended its discretion and authority, peremptorily ordered the issue of the bonds of the county to the company for \$300,000, and from that mandatory order the Judge of the County Court prosecutes this appeal.

The Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of this State, approved February 24, 1869, and that act was amended by one ap proved on the 11th of March, 1870. It will only be necessary to state some of the numerous provisions of said acts in presenting the questions involved by this appeal, which seem to require particular consideration.

Although neither the exact line nor precise terminal points of the road are fixed by the charter, they are substantially, and, as we think, sufficiently designated by the following provisions of section 12 of the original act of incorporation: "That the president and directors of said company are hereby vested with all the powers and rights necessary to the construction of a railroad from the Ohio river through Henry county, Shelby county, Washington county, Nelson county, Marion county, Taylor county, Greene county, Barren county, and Allen county, to a point on the boundary line between the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, to be selected by the president and directors, about due north from the town of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, with the view of connecting with the Southern system of railways, converging at Nashville, Tennessee. They may connect with the Ohio river by intersecting the Covington extension of the Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati Railroad, at some convenient point in Henry county, Kentucky, on such terms as may be mutually and lawfully agreed upon between the company hereby incorporated, and the said Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati Railroad Company."

Giving to the foregoing enactments a fair and reasonable construction, in view of the objects intended to be effected by the reference made in the charter of the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company to that of the other corporation, it seems to us that it is true that the adoption of either of said four conditions, which were obviously mainly intended as safeguards, could prejudicially affect the rights of any citizen of Shelby county, they were, nevertheless, legal and authorized by the charter, unless rendered illegal by some other cause than that now under consideration; and especially so as the conditions are consistent with the general objects and purposes of the corporation, and not expressly or impliedly inconsistent with any of the provisions of its charter.

This conclusion is fortified by the act of the Legislature amending the charter of the Shelby Railroad Company, approved March 11, 1871, which contains this proviso: "That this act shall not be construed so as to interfere with any of the rights or privileges conferred upon the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company, nor so as to alter or change the subscription, or the terms thereof, made by Shelby county to the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company."

If it is true, at least, as a general rule, that even where a municipal corporation has made a subscription, without legislative authority, to the stock of a railroad company, it may be rendered valid by an act of the Legislature confirming it, (*Pierce, supra*, 124, City of Bridgeport v. the Housatonic Railroad Company; 15 Connecticut, 475; Campbell v. city of Kenosha, 5 Wallace, 194.)

But, besides the general objection to the action of the County Court, in annexing the several conditions to the proposition submitted to the voters of the county as affecting the validity of the subscription, the legality of the vote, and consequently of the subscription, have been particularly questioned in the argument for the appellant on the alleged ground that the fourth and last of said conditions in providing in advance for the investment of \$100,000 of the stock to be taken in the Shelby Railroad Company, was a perversion of the power and authority conferred by the charter, and operated as a bribe for securing the success of each of said enterprises, and was therefore a fraud on the people which invalidated the subscription.

It is evident that the road should be made to extend through Henry county, and that the railroads connecting with the Ohio river should be made to pass through the town of Shelbyville, as the name implies, and that the road should be made to connect with the Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati Railroad, at some convenient point in Henry county, Kentucky, on such terms as may be mutually and lawfully agreed upon between the company hereby incorporated, and the said Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati Railroad Company.

That the road should pass through or within six hundred yards of the corporate limits of the town of Shelbyville.

That the subscription should not be made until it should be made to clearly appear to the County Court that said company had secured a *bona fide* subscription to its capital stock sufficient, with that, to procure the right of way, grade and execute the masonry of the road from its northern terminus to the Tennessee line.

That the stock taken by Shelby county should, as far as necessary, be used in that county in procuring the right of way, grading and the necessary masonry for the road-bed.

That before said subscription should be made by the County Court, or the bonds delivered in payment thereof, the president and directors of said company should, by an order of its board, direct the County Court to issue and deliver \$100,000 of said bonds to the Shelby Railroad Company, to be used in Shelby county, in extending the Shelby railroad, from its southern terminus to the Tennessee line.

That the stock taken by Shelby county should be used in that county in procuring the right of way, grading and executing the masonry of the road from its northern terminus to the Tennessee line.

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THE IRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 5, 1871.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday with the venerable Harry Daniel, of Mt. Sterling, who is in the city attending the Court of Appeals. Familiar with his name from an early period of our manhood, as a staunch Jackson Democrat, it was difficult to realize that we viewed, in his yet half form, one whose experience goes so far back into the past. Although in the 86th year of his age, his faculties are unimpaired, and he exhibits extraordinary vigor of mind and body.

Capt. Daniel is a native of Louisa county, Virginia, and came to Kentucky in 1798, settling first in Clark county, but moved afterwards to Montgomery. In 1808 he read law in Mr. Clay's office. In 1812 he became a soldier in the war with Great Britain, and in 1813 was made a captain in the regular army. In 1827, he was elected to Congress, and continued a member until 1833. Since then he has not been, we believe, in public life, though has always taken an active interest in politics, and always as a Democrat having made two speeches in the last gubernatorial canvass.

COMBINATION AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

We learn from a friend at Lawrenceburg that the Salvia Agricultural Association have disbanded, and that the leading members have united with citizens of Lawrenceburg and Anderson in the organization of an association, to be known as the Anderson, Franklin, and Salvia Agricultural and Mechanical Association, the stockholders of which are to be composed also of leading farmers of the parts of Mercer, Woodford, Franklin, and Shelby near Anderson county. It is designed to make it a large and useful association, and the projectors invite the active interest of the farmers of all the counties named. It has become apparent that there are two many local associations to promote the good desired, and this tendency to a combination of several counties, as seen in other portions of the State, indicates a healthy step in the right direction. A sufficient amount of stock has been subscribed to authorize a preliminary organization, and the first Saturday in April next has been fixed for a meeting of the stockholders to organize permanently, and make arrangements for the first annual fair.

Bunker Hill is to be cut down—not the monument, but the hill on which it is situated, leaving the monument standing on a pedestal of earth. As the hill is to be cut down forty-five feet, it will make the monument relatively that much higher. The earth which will come from the hill is to be used in filling up marshy flats near by, and in this way about 150 acres of additional building lots and streets will be secured. The project will require the lowering of nearly 500 houses and one church, with the removal of a cemetery containing 8,000 corpses. The estimated cost of the improvement is between three or four millions. This looks like desecrating the spot on which Warren fell, and where, according to John Hickman, he said it was "pleasant and decorous" to die for one's country.

The New York World has a slashing criticism on Joaquin Miller's book of poetry, "Songs of the Sierras," just issued in this country by Roberts Brothers, Boston. It classes him with Walt Whitman, and styles his productions don't care-a-damn poetry. He also accuses him of imitating Swineburne and Browning. His real name, it says, is not Joaquin, which, by the by, should be pronounced, Hor-keen, but Cincinnati's H. All together it is pretty rough on the new American candidate for fame, so recently discovered by the English.

The finest apples we have seen this season are some brought to our office by Geo. W. Robt., Esq., who lives just over the Woodford line near Ducker's Station. They are the "non-such." He informs us that his crop is fine, which is an exceptional thing, as scarcely an orchard anywhere near here has borne fruit. Mr. Robt. also brought us splendid specimens of the Brazil and Nansemond sweet potatoes.

Robert Anderson, of Sampson fame, is said to be living in Switzerland in poverty. Exchange.

It is only comparative poverty, as contrasted with the luxuriance in which some of his old army friends live, with their increased pay, commutation of quarters, rations &c. He cannot be in danger of starving, as being on the retired list, he gets the half pay of a brigadier general in the regular army, and that in Switzerland, where a dollar goes as far as, five here, would make the old gentleman as comfortable as can be. He ought to live sumptuously on it.

SALE OF FINE HORSES.—Mr. James M. Siffell has sold to Maj. W. D. Acton, of Georgia, his pair of stylish geldings, for the sum of \$950. They have taken a number of premiums at the neighboring fairs, and Maj. Acton may congratulate himself upon his acquisition.

Our friend, W. L. Jett, Esq., of this city, has taken his departure for Forsyth, Georgia, where, in a few days, he will terminate an interesting romance, which had its origin during the war, by leading to the altar one of the fair daughters of that State.

SELECT HORSES.—There will be a select show, under efficient management, at the Valley Hall, over George Buhr's billiard saloon tonight. Good music, and everything else requisite to make those who attend enjoy themselves will be provided.

A correspondent of the Louisville Ledger of yesterday suggests the name of Hon. William Lindsay, of the Court of Appeals, as a suitable candidate for the United States Senate.

Hon. J. B. Beck has returned home after an absence of several weeks in attendance upon the Ku-Klux Committee at Washington. He will have to turn early in November.

THE KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL—PURCHASE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

The board of directors of the Kentucky High School, we are gratified to learn, have purchased the property of W. A. Gaines, Esq., in South Frankfort, as a location for their school, and will get possession on the first of November. The site is an eligible one, and the buildings ample and well adapted for the purpose. The price paid is \$20,000, on favorable payments. Mr. Gaines, about a year ago, paid \$12,500 for it, but has expended a large sum in improvements and repairs. The lot comprises nearly six acres. This step gives assurance to the people of Frankfort, if any further were needed, that this institution is now established on a firm basis, and that its energetic board of directors intend to leave nothing undone to place it in the first rank, as far as affording facilities for the education of the youth of both sexes is concerned. Its course of studies begins where that of the city school leaves off, and offers a *curriculum* as thorough as is generally found in colleges; so that our citizens can thus, at small cost, secure a thorough education for their children without an excuse for sending them off, while in time, its advantages will attract many scholars from a distance. The faculty has received a valuable acquisition in the recent election of Professor Thurmond to the chair of languages.

THE SHORT-HORN RECORD.—A year or two ago, Mr. A. J. Alexander, the well-known stock raiser of Woodford, published a volume with the above title, and now, we have before us a second volume, of about two hundred pages, containing the pedigrees of seven or eight hundred thoroughbred animals, owned by the principal short-horn breeders. It is a valuable work for all engaged in the rearing of such stock, and its preparation for the press does credit to Major Humphrey Evans, to whom Mr. Alexander refers in the preface, as its topographical execution does to the Yeoman office, from which it issues. Persons desiring copies of the book should address Major H. Evans, Spring Station, Woodford county, Ky.

GRAND OPENING.—Mrs. C. E. Ayers will open her splendid stock of fall and winter millinery goods on Thursday, October 12th, 1871, consisting of French flowers, feathers, French felt hats, pattern bonnets, &c. &c.; also, choice novelties selected with them. Ladies will please call and examine for themselves.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "According to calculations based on official figures or fair estimates, the holders of property in New Orleans pay, in Federal, State, and municipal taxes, more than ten per cent. of the total assessed value of all persons and real property within the limits of the parish of Orleans. According to the judgment and deliberate opinion of business men, not only the people of this city and Louisiana, but the people of the entire South, are now paying out in the shape of taxes more than the actual income upon their property and industry. We are working merely for our subsistence, our viands, and clothes; all our profits are absorbed in taxes."

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from Captain Cannon, of the far-famed steamer R. E. Lee, who is spending a week or two here with his family. He informs us that he has lately repaired and refitted his boat at an expense of thirty thousand dollars, and that she is now as good as the day she was launched, and doing a fine business in the southern trade.

M. MILES' SALE.—We learn from Mr. Miles that the sale of his property will positively take place on October 11th, as advertised in this paper. Instead of twenty cattle, as advertised, he will have some fifty or sixty nice young cattle, among them a lot of fat heifers, one and two years old.

THE DECEMBER ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—On the 12th of next December there is to be a total eclipse of the sun. It will be visible close by Arabia, first in the open sea. It will traverse the northern part of the Indian Peninsula. It will pass across the northern extremity of Ceylon. It will not touch land again until it reaches the south of Sumatra and the western extremity of Java. Then it will cross the northern parts of Australia, and, except in some of the smaller islands of the Polynesian group, it will not be seen again on land. The governments of Europe, particularly that of Great Britain, are preparing to send out expeditions to the available points of observation, and it is stated that some of the best astronomers of Great Britain and France, encouraged by the results of the experiments made on the occasion of the last solar eclipse, are determined at all hazards to their way to Java, and from that point of observation to examine once more, with all the aid that science can give, the sun's corona. What action, if any, the United States Government will take in the matter has not been made known.

Attention is called to the advertisement in another column of Mrs. Von Borries, who has just returned from the East, and is receiving a very large assortment of military goods, &c. Her grand opening day will be the 12th inst.

A VALUABLE PAPER.—The meeting of the National Teachers' Association held in St. Louis, last month, drew together a large number of the leading educators of the country, representing almost every State in the Union. Papers of great interest and permanent value were presented on various subjects, many of which together with the discussions upon them, are given in the last number of the Journal of Education, thus, making this, one of the most valuable papers ever issued. Teachers, school officers and others interested in this subject, will find this journal a constant and valuable aid to them.

SELECT HORSES.—There will be a select show, under efficient management, at the Valley Hall, over George Buhr's billiard saloon tonight. Good music, and everything else requisite to make those who attend enjoy themselves will be provided.

THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.—Ben. Butler's Dutch Gap Canal, which was intended to change the current of James River in Virginia, is thus referred to by a correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer:

"Dutch Gap Canal is now an object not only of historical but also of practical interest to every traveler down James River. Until quite recently the work was supposed to have been a failure. Butler made the necessary excavation, but was unable to turn the current of the river sufficiently to render the canal useful. The surging flood of last October removed the larger kind, may pass safely through it. Workmen are now widening and variously improving the opening so as to secure its benefits.

It may surprise many of your readers who have not looked into the matter closely to know that the canal seems only forty or fifty yards long, and when it is fully completed vessels will pass this short distance instead of being compelled to make a curve of seven miles, as formerly."

An old river man, says the Paducah Kentuckian, predicts that the Ohio river will be lower in the next thirty days than it has been since the flood.

Address, J. B. Merwin, editor and publisher, 710 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

(For the Yeoman.)

EXCURSION TO CALIFORNIA.

The town of Gilmore, a small place, is ten miles from Omaha, and the ascent is very gradual to it, and the elevation, according to the guide, 976 feet. There is nothing about it particularly attractive. About twenty miles from Gilmore, Elkhorn Station is located. This is where the trade of Elkhorn valley comes. The station is some four or five miles from the crossing of Elk river. The valley of this stream, or large creek—for it ought not to be called a river—is said to be near ten miles wide, with productive land, nearly all taken up by Germans for something like a hundred miles.

Some twenty miles further on, the town of Fremont is located, which is the county seat of Dodge county, Nebraska. The railroad company have excellent buildings here, including an eating-house, which is very well kept. The Platte river hills can be seen from this place, and the river is three or four miles off. The Sioux City and Pacific Railroad connects here with Union Pacific. This town shows that it has an active, industrious population in it, and of its surroundings will soon become a place of much importance.

Leaving Fremont the railroad comes close to Platte river on the north side, and keeps in sight of the old emigrant road for many miles, over which thousands toiled with their mule and ox teams in days gone by. One could but imagine what resolution the thousands had, who passed up this river, with nothing but the wilds of nature to be seen, excepting now and then an Indian or some roving animal.

If sickness came, there was suffering, and often no means of alleviation. Ut death, rude burial, when the loved one's remains were placed in the ground, with nothing about them but their blankets and the cold earth.

None but those who had friends or relatives thus laid away, can appreciate the sadness of heart such losses occasioned. I was with fever enough upon me, when in dreamy condition, to create the images in my imagination of long lines of wagons passing up the river with men, women, and children to be seen in the caravans. I fancied I could hear the teamsters encouraging their tired animals, or some rough fellow cursing his nearly worn out oxen:

"Whoa buck, buck, gee bright; h—d—I—n—ye, switching your tail around the tongue, instead of keeping the flies off with it!" Then again would come the attack of the Indians, the war-hoop, the fight, and, perhaps, the massacre of a whole train.

These days are past, and that class of our fellow-countrymen have either settled down in the agricultural districts, made fortunes in the mines, or passed away, it is to be hoped, to a better life. The Indians have been forced onto other hunting grounds, and here and there the whites are building their habitations and beginning to till the earth. The Platte river is very wide and shallow, and continually changing its bed, which is made up of a yellowish sand, into which men and animals often sink almost as soon as they step upon it.

The valleys of the Platte must look beautiful, when covered with a rich coating of grass, and decorated with flowers; but when we passed over them, the heat and drought of the summer had destroyed their beauties. The river is not navigable for anything but a light chip, and that would, in all probability, ground on an island or a sand-bar before it would float a half mile. There seems to be fall enough in it to have the waters taken from it for irrigation, and doubtless this will be the use made of the stream very soon.

North Bend, some 15 miles from Fremont, is a nice little village, of some three or four hundred inhabitants. It is situated near the river bank, and in the midst of a good body of land. From here we rode near the river bank for some miles, and could see that the chief growth of timber on it was cotton wood.

An enterprising people might soon have large tracts of land covered with this growth of timber, and with locust and maple, all fast growers, and useful for timber and fuel. The elevation at North Bend is between twelve and thirteen hundred feet.

Some fourteen or fifteen miles further on is Schuyler, the county seat of Colfax county. These names will keep it forever a small-potato town—a pin-hole sort of place. If the people shall ever appreciate the names properly they will, for their own interests, have them changed. Schuyler, Colfax, brings up in memory the small doings of a small Radical, during the war and since. He, like Chase, had too often boasted of having educated himself into a disregard of a constitutional obligation, ever to be treated in any other light than as a pestiferous little concern. I often imagine what Chase thinks of himself now, at the head of the Judiciary of the United States, when he remembers the speech he made at the peace conference before the war, about having educated himself into a disregard of the constitutional duty of surrendering fugitives from labor, and what he would think of a disregard of the decisions of the court of which he is chief justice, as he and his co-fanatics disregarded the decision in the Dred Scott case. He may last to see their precedents followed by some other party who don't like some of the Supreme Court's decisions.

Negro Ku-Klux Burn a School House and Shoot a Democratic Darkey.

VALLEY MILLS PROPERTY KNOWN AS MILES MILL, situated in Hillville, on the waters of Glenn's Creek, Woodford county, Ky., is offered at public sale,

WEDNESDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1871.

Two pair Wheat Burs; one pair Corn Burs; Gear, Sling, &c. and a quantity of seed, amounting to about 8 bushels in the year—water—balance of year by sowing—having a Binghamton, N. Y., Engine and Boiler attached. Two good Dwelling houses, one 20x30, the other 20x40, with a quantity of pasture land attached. At same time and place will be sold a lot of farming implements; 2 two-horse carts; 2 three-horse wagons, mostly new; a plow; a harrow; several good horses; a large hog; 20 head of young cattle; good stock; 1 and 2 year old heifers and steers.

An enterprising people might soon have large tracts of land covered with this growth of timber, and with locust and maple, all fast growers, and useful for timber and fuel. The elevation at North Bend is between twelve and thirteen hundred feet.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1871.

For the purpose of sealing a qualified person to file the warrant of arrest, by the resignation affidavit, and make due return thereof to the Secretary of State, according to law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1871, and in the 80th year of the Commonwealth.

P. H. LESLIE, Governor.

JAS. S. BAILEY, Auctioneer.

au5-6t

VALLEY MILLS

FRANKFORT, KY.

Flour, Grain and Mill Feed always on hand at lowest market prices.

Custom work solicited.

J. W. HUNT REYNOLDS.

sep12-1t

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the Sheriffs of the Counties of Franklin, Owen, Henry, Gallatin, Carroll, Trimble, Kentucky, and Grant, Greeting:

WHEREAS, A vacancy exists in the 11th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Owen, Henry, Gallatin, Carroll, Trimble, Kentucky, and Grant, Greeting:

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Clay and Buchanan—Interesting Reminiscences.

(From the Washington Chronicle.)

Henry Clay never fully forgave James Buchanan for the part he played in 1824-25 in the celebrated bargain and sale by which it was charged that Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to John Quincy Adams for President instead of Gen. Jackson, in consideration of his subsequent appointment by Adams to the department of State. Buchanan was then a Representative in Congress from the old Lancaster, Chester, and Delaware district in Pennsylvania. Chosen originally as a Federalist, he became Democrat under the influence of Jackson's popularity; while Clay, originally a Democrat, became a violent Whig antagonist of Jackson and his party. In 1824-5, Buchanan was in his thirty-fifth year, and Clay in his forty-eighth. The accusation that Clay had supported Adams for a place in his cabinet, long insisted upon by his adversaries, aroused the bitterest passions, and was haughtily and indignantly repelled by himself. He was made to believe that the story was started by the young member from Lancaster, but this was always denied by the latter, and he wrote several letters effectually disproving it, but they were not satisfactory to the impudent Kentuckian. It will be recollected that John Randolph, of Virginia, was one of Clay's fiercest assailants, and he carried his enmity so far that it led to a duel between them which terminated without bloodshed. Some ten years later, Clay and Buchanan were both in the United States Senate together, and the latter was one of the leaders of the Democracy. Clay did not conceal his dislike of the Pennsylvanians, and sought every occasion to show it. One memorable day he rose and made a studied attack upon the Democrats, and especially upon Gen. Jackson. Mr. Buchanan was put forward to answer him, which he did with his best ability. When he took his seat, Mr. Clay rose, with well-feigned surprise, and sarcastically remarked that "he had made no allusion to the Senator from Pennsylvania. He was referring to the *leaders*, not to the subordinates of the Democracy." Upon which Buchanan took the floor and said that the Senator from Kentucky was certainly in error, because he had pointedly and repeatedly looked at him while he was speaking. Clay quickly and sneeringly retorted by alluding to Buchanan's slight obliquity of vision. "I beg to say, Mr. President," he remarked, "that the mistake was the Senators, and not mine. Unlike him, sir, I do not look one way and row another." It was a cruel thrust; and when a gentleman reproached Clay for his harshness, he shrugged his shoulders, and said "Oh, d—n him, he deserved it! He writes letters!" On another occasion Buchanan defended himself against the charge of hostility to the second war with England by showing that he had formed a troop of Lancaster horse, and rode to Baltimore to resist the invader. "Yes, Mr. President," was Clay's prompt rejoinder, "I remember that event, and I remember also that by the time the Senator got into Maryland the enemy had fled. Doubtless you had heard of the approach of the distinguished gentleman and retired before the prestige of his courage."

But time, if it does not make all things even, mollifies the passions of men. Mr. Buchanan was too much a man of the world—to accomplish a coterie—not to soften the asperity of so proud a spirit as Clay. They frequently met in society in after years, especially at the dinner-table. If they did not become friends, they at least ceased to be enemies. And in 1856, when Buchanan became the Democratic candidate for President, he had no more hearty supporter than the son of the great Kentuckian, James B. Clay, who, after having served in the Confederate army, died at Montreal on the 29th of January, 1864.

Benton, who had always opposed Buchanan's aspirations, because he regarded him as weak and timid, finally championed him in that year, even against his own son-in-law, Fremont. Rufus Choate, Webster's nearest friend, was on the same side, so were John Van Buren and his father, notwithstanding both held Buchanan's friends accountable for the nomination of Polk in 1844. Webster himself, had he lived, would, I think, have voted the same way; and perhaps Henry Clay would have preferred the man who so solemnly pledged himself to put an end to the slavery agitation. They both died, Clay in September and Webster in October of 1852, and so were spared the mortification of Choate, Benton and the Van Burens, when James Buchanan yielded to the fire-eaters and tried to force slavery into Kansas.

Curiosities of Life.

Lay your finger on your pulse, and know that at every stroke some immortal passes to his Maker—some fellow-being crosses the river of death—and if we think of it, we may well wonder that it should be so long before our turn comes.

Half of all who live die before seventeen.

Only one person in ten thousand lives to be one hundred years old, and but one in a hundred reaches sixty.

The married live longer than the single.

There is one soldier to every eight persons, and out of every thousand born only ninety-five weddings take place.

If you take a thousand persons who have reached seventy years, there are of

Clergymen, orators and public speakers.... 43

Farmers..... 40

Workmen..... 33

Soldiers..... 32

Lawyers..... 29

Professors..... 27

Doctors..... 24

These statements are very instructive. Farmers and workmen do not arrive at good old age as often as the clergymen and others who perform no manual labor; but this is owing to the neglect of the laws of health, inattention to proper habits of life in eating, drinking, sleeping, dress, and the proper care of themselves after the work of the day is done. These farmers or workmen eat a heavy supper of a summer's day and sit around the doors in their shirt-sleeves, and in their tired condition and weakened circulation are easily chilled, laying the foundation for diarrhea, bilious colic, lung fever, or consumption.

A newly invented fly paper, in Titusville, is covered with nitro-glycerine, glue, and molasses. The flies attracted by the molasses alight, and are stuck fast by the glue. Should any get away, they proceed to rub their legs together in ecstasy, when the friction of their own shins causes the nitro-glycerine adhering to their feet and limbs to explode, blowing them to atoms.

Archbishop Whately once wrote to Mrs. Arnold: "I remember one of my parishioners at Halesworth telling me that he thought 'a person should not go to church to be made uncomfortable.' I replied that I thought so, too; but whether it should be the sermon or the man's life that should be altered so as to avoid the discomfort must depend on whether the doctrine was right or wrong."

A political orator in New Orleans recently crowded history by referring to "the iron coffin of DeSoto, containing the gold trumpet presented to that illustrious discoverer by Queen Victoria." "Why, you fool," exclaimed an intelligent auditor, "Queen Victoria wasn't born for more'n two hundred years after DeSoto died, an' how could she give him a gold trumpet?" "She left it to him in her will," solemnly replied the orator.

Lord Shaftesbury told at Glasgow of his having whitewashed and painted one of the dirty houses occupied by a family in the foul district of London, and a short time afterward returned to find it worse than ever. He said, "What on earth is this?" and the reply was, "Plaze your honor, the house looked so cold and uncomfortable that I sent for the sweep, and axed him to give us a few warm touches."

What the teamster told his horse—a tale of woe.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE.
Secretary of State—A. J. JAMES.
Assistant Secretary of State—WM. H. BOTT.
Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN.
Auditor—D. HOWARD SMITH.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE.
Register—J. A. GRANT.
Public Binder—SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL.
Superintendent Public Instruction—H. A. M. HENKINS.
Adjutant General—JAMES A. DAWSON.
Quartermaster General—FAYETTE HEWITT.
Insurance Commissioner—GUSTAVUS W. SMITH.
Assistant Insurance Commissioner—HENRY T. STANTON.
Librarian—GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN.
Keeper of Penitentiary—J. W. SOUTH.
Public Printer—S. M. MAJOR.
Public Binder—JOHN M. MARTIN, JR.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Mayor—E. H. TAYLOR, JR.
Police Judge—JOHN B. MAJOR.
Clerk—C. S. SAYLES.
Attorney—JOHN W. RODMAN.
Treasurer—J. R. GRAHAM.
Marshal—H. HYDE.

Board Common Councilmen—E. H. TAYLOR, JR., A. G. BRAWNER, JAS. G. DUDLEY, B. F. MEER, A. J. JAMES, W. P. D. BUSH, L. T. TOWIN, M. H. WILLIAMS.

Board School Trustees—G. C. DRAKE, D. L. HALEY, J. G. HATCHITT.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—G. C. DRAKE.

Commonwealth's Attorney—J. D. LILLARD.

Clerk—WALTER FRANKLIN.

Sheriff—JOSEPH ROBINSON.

Jailer—ROBERT W. LAWLER.

Assessor—PETER JETT.

Coroner—J. R. GRAHAM.

Court convenes Third Monday in February and last Monday in August. Chancery Term—Fourth Monday in June. Fiscal Term—Last Monday in January.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT.

Presiding Judge—R. A. THOMSON.

Clerk—JAMES G. CROCKETT.

County Attorney—IRA JULIAN.

Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Franklin County Quarterley Court—Holds its terms on the second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

First District—Geo. W. Gwin—Second

March in June, June, September, and December. Philip Swigert—First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. F. D. Reddish, Constable.

Second District—B. F. Head—Fourth Saturday in March, June, September, and December. G. C. Hughes—On Saturday after the first Monday in March, June, September, and December. James Hughes, Constable.

Third District—William Morris—On

First Saturday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Milton Wiggin—On Thursday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Flournoy Satterwhite, Constable.

Fourth District—U. V. Williams and John W. Jackson—Both on First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. G. B. Harrod, Constable.

Fifth District—Joseph Harrod—Fourth Saturday in March, June, September, and December. Nelson Moore—On Third Friday in March, June, September, and December. George Harrod, Constable.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, S. UTH—Rev. T. J. DODD, Pastor

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Church meeting—Immediately after morning services.

Sunday School—2½ P. M.

Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.

Christian Church—Eld. T. N. ASWOLD, Pastor.

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday school—3½ A. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. L. YOUNG.

Sunday services—8 A. M.; 10½ A. M.

Divine service every morning at 7.

ASCENSION CHURCH (P. E.)—Rev. L. C. LANCE, Rector.

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday School—3½ A. M.

Divine service—Friday, 4 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. L. W. SEELEY, D. D.

Pastor.

Sunday service—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday School—9 A. M.

Prayer meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Rev. L. YOUNG.

Sunday services—8 A. M.; 10½ A. M.

Divine service every morning at 7.

PRESTONIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. H. NESBITT, Pastor.

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday school—3½ A. M.

Divine service—Friday, 4 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. L. W. SEELEY, D. D.

Pastor.

Sunday service—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday School—9 A. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

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CRADDOCK & TRABE, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, the Federal Court, and in the Circuit Court of the county of Franklin